Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 (Previously Presented). A method for amplification of at least one nucleic acid, comprising the following steps:

(1) forming at least one nucleic acid template comprising a nucleic acid to be amplified, wherein the nucleic acid contains at the 5' end an oligonucleotide sequence Y and at the 3' end an oligonucleotide sequence Z and, the nucleic acid carries at the 5' end a means for attaching the nucleic acid to a solid support;

(2) mixing the at least one nucleic acid template with one or more colony primers X, which can hybridize to the oligonucleotide sequence Z and carries at the 5' end a means for attaching the colony primers to a solid support, in the presence of a solid support so that the 5' ends of both the at least one nucleic acid template and the colony primers bind to the solid support;

(3) performing one or more nucleic acid amplification reactions on the bound template, so that nucleic acid colonies are generated.

2 (Original). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide sequence Z is complementary to oligonucleotide sequence Y and colony primer X is of the same sequence as oligonucleotide sequence Y.

3 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein two different colony primers X are mixed with the at least one nucleic acid template in step (2), and wherein the sequences of colony primers X are such that the oligonucleotide sequence Z can hybridise to one of the colony primers X and the oligonucleotide sequence Y is the same as one of the colony primers X.

4 (Previously Presented). A method for amplification of at least one nucleic acid, comprising the following steps:-

(1) forming at least one nucleic acid template comprising a nucleic acid to be amplified, wherein the nucleic acid carries at the 5' end a means for attaching the nucleic acid to a solid support;

(2) mixing the at least one nucleic acid template with one or more degenerate colony primers X, which can hybridize to an oligonucleotide sequence in the at least one template at a site flanking the nucleic acid sequence which is to be amplified and carries at the 5' end a means for attaching the colony primers to a solid support, in the presence of a solid support so that the 5' ends of both the nucleic acid template and the colony primers bind to the solid support;

(3) performing one or more nucleic acid amplification reactions on the bound template, so that nucleic acid colonies are generated.

5 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the additional step of performing at least one step of sequence determination of one or more of the nucleic acid colonies generated.

6 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the sequence determination step involves the incorporation and detection of labeled oligonucleotides.

7 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the full or partial sequences of the amplified nucleic acid templates present in more than one nucleic acid colony are determined simultaneously.

8 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 5, further comprising the additional step of visualizing the colonies generated.

9 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said visualization step involves the use of a labeled or unlabeled nucleic acid probe.

10 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the means for attaching the nucleic acid template and the colony primers to the solid support comprises a means for attaching the nucleic acid sequences covalently to the said support.

11 (Original). A method as claimed in claim 10, wherein said means for attaching the nucleic acid sequences covalently to the solid support is a chemically modifiable functional group.

12 (Original). A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein said chemically modifiable functional group is a phosphate group, a carboxyl or aldehyde moiety, a thiol, a hydroxyl, a dimethoxytrityl (DMT), or an amino group.

13 (Original). A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein said chemically modifiable functional group is an amino group.

14 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the solid support is selected from the group consisting of latex beads, dextran beads, polystyrene, polypropylene surfaces, polyacrylamide gel, gold surfaces, glass surfaces, and silicon wafers.

15 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the solid support is glass.

16 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the density of the nucleic acid colonies generated is 10,000/mm^2 to 100,000/mm^2.

17 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the density of colony primers X attached to the solid support is at least 1 fmol/mm^2.

18 (Previously Presented). A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the density of nucleic acid templates is 10,000/mm^2 to 100,000/mm^2.

19-34 (Cancelled)